

An overmolding of a semi-rigid plastic identical to that of the sheath of the cable is produced around the cable section C''(i), around the insert and around its processing means. This overmolding unites into a single member a part 131 surrounding the part of the section C''(i) which is adjacent to the insert, and an adapter of generally flattened form 140a which constitutes the part of the overmolding which is most remote from the section C''(i). The material of this overmolding can for example be polyurethane.

The ribbed geometry of the part 131 renders it sufficiently flexible to allow certain deformations of the cable section which it surrounds, but sufficiently rigid to limit these deformations to the interior of a specified angular cone.

By thus limiting the curvature of the cable section located in proximity to the casing, the overmolding part 131 maintains the link between the cable section and the casing of shearing loads which may damage this link.

This overmolding, which covers the end of the cable section and the means of processing of the insert, also comprises a conduit 142a directed perpendicularly to the section C''(i), affording access from outside to the means of processing of the insert.

This conduit emerges outside the overmolding on an essentially plane face of the adapter 140a, said face being the so-called upper one. It constitutes the only point affording access to the interior of the overmolding, the sheath of the cable section having reacted thermally with the plastic of the overmolding to constitute an otherwise leaktight assembly.

Two variant embodiments of the invention, corresponding to two respective solutions for electrically linking the elements of the casing, are brought together in the exploded view of Figure 4:

- 5 • in the left part of the figure, conducting wires 141a are connected to the processing means of the insert and exit the adapter 140a via the conduit 142a,
- in a preferred variant represented in the right part of the figure, the conduit 142b of a second adapter 10 140b, otherwise identical to the first adapter, is extended upwards by a duct 140b. The second adapter 140b lies within an overmolding surrounding a second cable section C''(i+1)) identical to C''(i) and a second insert identical to that of the adapter 140a.

15 Two rigid lugs 143 project perpendicularly from the upper face of the adapter 140a. The lower part of these lugs, which is embedded in the rigid insert, is fairly sizeable so that the anchoring of the lugs in the  
20 insert can withstand without damage shearing loads of the order of 2 550 Newtons applied parallel to the upper face of the adapter on the projecting part of the lugs.

25 In the diagram of Figure 4, the two adapters 140a and 140b are in the position of mounting of the casings. In this position, the adapters are placed in such a way that their respective upper faces are adjacent and define a single plane, and the sections C''(i) and  
30 C''(i+1) are aligned. The faces of mutual contact of the two adapters are generally plane and perpendicular to the axis of the sections C''(i) and C''(i+1).

Represented above the adapters thus assembled is a  
35 platen 150 whose surface corresponds to the uniting of the two upper faces of the adapters.

This platen is made from a rigid metallic material such as steel, and is drilled with four holes 153 located opposite the lugs of the two adapters when the latter are in contact in the position of mounting of the casing. These holes 153 have a diameter corresponding to that of the lugs.

A second platen 160 is fixed on the upper face of the platen 150, remote from the adapters 140a and 140b. This second platen also carries means for processing the signals which may be produced in the form of a printed circuit placed for example on the lower face of the platen 160 and linked:

- to the conductors 141a of the adapter 140a in the variant in the left part of the figure,
- two connection pins 141b which can be engaged in the duct 1420b for connecting with the processing means of the adapter 140b in the preferred variant in the right part of the figure.

Whatever variant embodiment is chosen, the conductors 141a and the pins 141b each pass through an orifice of the platen 150 (not visible in the figure) for connection with the processing means of the adapters.

When the casing is mounted, the platen 150 sits on the adapters 140a and 140b, each of the lugs 143 being engaged in one of the four orifices 153 of the platen so as to guarantee the anchoring of the two adapters in the directions parallel to their upper faces.

A cover 170 covering the two platens 150 and 160 from above comprises a port P for the connecting of a measurement point, not represented in the figure. The plugs of this port are linked to the processing means of the platen 160 by pins or conductors, also not represented in the figure for the sake of clarity.